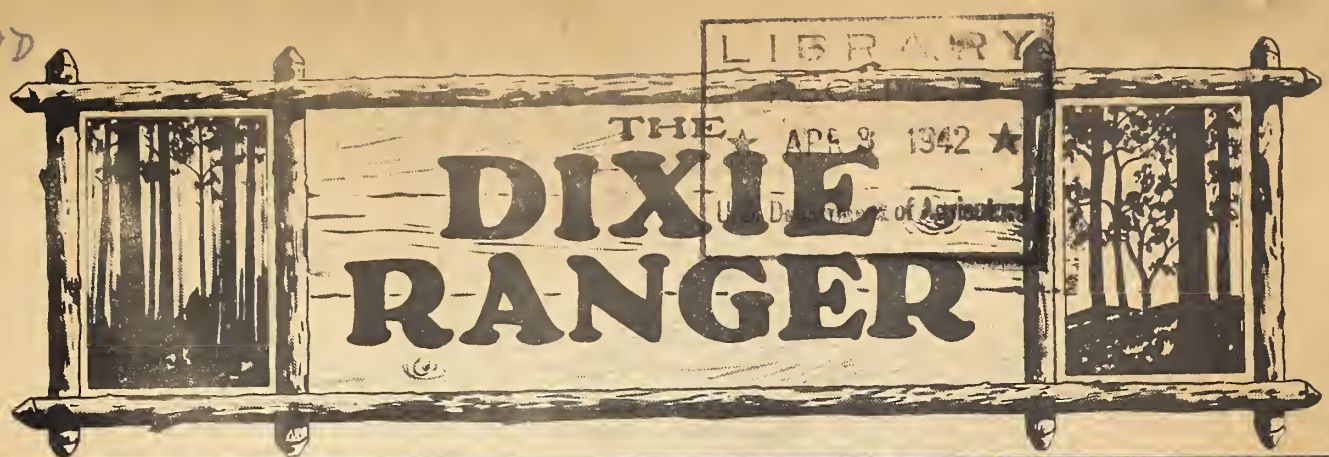


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UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE SOUTHERN REGION

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BEYOND THE JOB REQUIREMENT IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Many Region 8 employees, I believe, feel a certain frustration at being unable to contribute more actively to the country's war efforts. They feel that buying bonds and learning First Aid are insufficient expressions of their desires to be of real service. The following is presented as one employee's idea, that may be of value in converting the present feeling to active, worthwhile action.

Could not our present "Public Relations" work be extended to include active participation in building up the nation's morale? The personnel of the Region, from per diem guards to the Regional Forester, meet thousands of people every week. In most cases the war will enter the conversation naturally. If each of us were to emphasize a proper war spirit in the same way we do fire prevention, it seems that we could really help the war cause.

The method of approach probably should be to stress such details as the need for conservation of all materials, the lack of patriotism involved in hoarding, the dangers of spreading wild rumors, and the need to change attitudes from "what can I get out of this" to "what can I do to help?" Other specific points will occur to everyone, but the chief consideration on our part should be "what can I say to this person to make him contribute more to the welfare of the nation?"

Doubtless many are doing this already. I believe that many others will be more than glad to take part in such a campaign. It is axiomatic that if enough people contribute to a common cause, the effect will be large in scope. It is conceivable that an idea such as this may spread to other bureaus and departments. The net result of several thousand workers would certainly be tremendous.

- - E. M. Gaines
Regional Office

(Note: Gaines has an excellent idea which merits the serious thought of every member of the Region. We must not merely stick to our

professional interests in this emergency, but we should give intelligent leadership and assistance to other efforts now being made by our Nation to win the war. To this end I hope that all of you will help the cause in some of the ways suggested by Gaines.

- - Joseph C. Kircher
Regional Forester)

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ADVERTISING PAYS

The Regional Office at times finds some field men terribly impatient with the timber sale advertising procedure. More than one supervisor in the Region believes it to be foolishness and a waste of money, a procedure to be avoided whenever possible.

Experience doesn't support the hypothesis of these dynamic folk, and a recent case should cause all of us to ponder on the subject of timber marketing.

The Ouachita was hit on February 5 by a tornado, or a series of them, and a goodly amount of timber was laid flat. The areas were examined and appraised. Each chance was advertised for one week - bid forms were sent to all prospective bidders and sealed bids received. The bids were all in on March 6 with the following results:

<u>Chance Number</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Appraised Price</u>	<u>Bid Price</u>	<u>Gain</u>
1	300	\$10.00	\$10.01	\$6.00
2	300	10.00	13.46	\$1,038.00
3	200	10.00	13.29	658.00
4	500	10.00	14.52	2,260.00
5	400	10.00	10.01	4.00
6	1200	9.00	12.26	3,912.00
Total	2900			\$7,878.00

The total increase the Ouachita received through advertising, willingness to wait a week, and the consequent competitive bidding is more than many a Ranger District will take in this fiscal year. Also please note the prices. This is blown down timber, in the mountains fifteen to forty miles from a railroad, will cut on the average 500 board feet per acre, and the logs will average more than ten to the thousand.

Moral - ADVERTISING PAID

- - A. C. Shaw
Regional Office

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DON'T FORGET - Buy Defense Bonds and Stamps - Buy as often and as many as you can!

USE THAT ENVELOPE AGAIN!

Shortly after England entered the war we learned that she was suffering a paper shortage -- so much so that she was compelled to use envelopes over and over again, as long as they would last. About the same time, it was published that the New York Times requires about 250 acres of pine trees for one issue of their Sunday paper. All this set me to wondering how long it would be before America would awake to her need to conserve paper. It must have been "Pearl Harbor" that brought about that awakening for almost immediately Washington began to send out letters urging the field offices to conserve all paper possible.

When it comes to conservation of anything, Mr. Kircher is strictly for it, and from the beginning has waged an "all out campaign" in every way possible for saving paper. Not wanting to be left out of the picture, the mail room here began experimenting on re-using envelopes. All sizes of the kraft envelopes from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and larger were tried out. We opened them carefully, cleared the flap of all loose tape, then covered the post mark, etc., stamped a new "penalty" stamp when necessary, readdressed them and sent them on their way. Did it work? It worked so well that practically all envelopes are making a second trip and many are making a dozen trips, and our envelope consumption has been cut drastically.

This saving which is so noticeable in the office here must be felt also in at least eleven of our national forest offices for their cooperation has been 100%. I wish here to commend these eleven forests and the three Naval Stores Stations for their splendid cooperation. Without a word from this office, they have taken to the idea like ducks to water. Tallahassee and Savannah ran a tie on their original guinea pigs with thirteen trips. Guess they have been wondering what became of them.

Well, it was like this: After trying suggestions on Washington which failed; after entreaties with no results, I decided that Washington ^{doesn't} always practices what she preaches, and that the only use she could be in this matter was to use her for the death ride of the envelopes, and that is ^{has} become of the aforementioned envelopes as well as many other guinea pigs which deserve special mention.

Many of the other Regions are using 'em over again, I notice. If we all pull together it will necessarily amount to a great saving -- in spite of Washington. Let's save paper -- "And Keep 'Em Flying".

- - A. B. Hansen
Mail Clerk - Regional Office

P. S. London has just announced that beer must be known by the shape of the bottle in the future, as there is no more paper for labels.

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Americanism is an unfailing love of Country; loyalty to its institutions and ideals; eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the Flag; and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

SNOWBOUND ON THE CHATTAHOOCHEE

Attention, old timers! The following pencilled memorandum might well have been authored by a hard riding, tobacco chewing ranger back in the early days of the Forest Service. In reality, it was recently sent to the Chattahoochee Supervisor, by the Tobacco District Ranger.

"Forest Supervisor: With telephone and telegraph service out in this section, 'all we know is what we read in the newspapers' -

"Began snowing here 6:30 A. M. Monday. 14" by night and 18¹/₂" Tuesday A. M. Wind came up Monday night piling drifts 6' high. Fifteen cars are snowbound on the highway crossing the dam. Yesterday I walked the 3¹/₂ miles to town to get monthly reports to Gainesville on train from Blue Ridge - no mail picked up here since Sunday.

"Roads still blocked getting out to forest, so cannot determine damage to telephone lines, but both commercial line and our forest line still out this A. M. Woody's line out. Probably several poles down.

"5" snow at Jacks River Sunday before the real storm hit.

"Weather moderating now - sun out - temp. 41 - things should open up today.

"But - It's a beautiful day in Chicago.

"Fire Danger (Minus Zero) - 0.

. . Signed, J. J. Ennis"

Keep warm, Joe - We'll see you when the spring thaw sets in.

- - Charles X. Crano
Chattahoochee

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OLD TIME RANGER RETURNS

One of our February visitors was a very pleasant and distinguished looking gentleman who bore the credentials of Inspector, Department of Interior, Region 4, Division of Investigation, headquarters at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and who proved to be none other than Mr. Joseph A. Bateman, native of Ozark, Arkansas, BOD November 1, 1909, with the old Arkansas National Forest at Mena, Arkansas. Mr. Bateman supervised the first timber sale area on the Arkansas, near Mombie in 1909, and assisted in building the first lookout tower on the forest in 1911, this being one of the very first towers erected in the United States.

Mr. Bateman, along with 42 other applicants, took the first examination ever held for forest ranger in Arkansas at Mena, and evi-

dently did right well, being graded No. 1. From Mr. Bateman's reminiscences we learned that a candidate then had to know something about a horse, also, elementary surveying, computing acreage, and timber estimating. He was asked to prepare a bill of materials for construction of a cabin and give an estimate of expenses covering a two-weeks' trip through the mountains. About seven candidates passed the examination. At the time of his appointment, Arthur C. Ringland was District Forester with headquarters in Albuquerque and Samuel J. Record was Forest Supervisor. He recalled inspection trips to the forest by Frank C. W. Pooler, Quincy Randles and Joseph C. Kircher.

After Mr. Bateman's visit and in the process of eliminating old files, we found a map prepared by him dated December 8, 1914, of King Doodle Trail with following interesting note attached:

"This trail extends along the ridge top from King-Doodle Mountain to the forks of Jack and Sugar Creeks, and is very desirable as a fire guard and accessibility, as it passes through a very rough country. The trail is approximately 6 miles in length and is estimated to cost \$90.00.

J. A. B."

- - Jack W. Phillips .
Regional Office

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TROUT TROUBLES

It has been said, in effect, that if a man makes a better mouse trap, the world will make a beaten path to his door. The thought behind this saying has become a reality on the trout streams of the Santeetlah Wildlife Management Area on the Nantahala.

Trout fishing has long been a popular sport in western North Carolina. The streams within the Santeetlah Area received about average use prior to the time when they were put under management through the cooperative efforts of the Forest Service and the State of North Carolina. Some of the streams had been fished down to the point where they offered practically no attraction.

In 1939 the area was put under management and a restocking program was begun. In 1940, a total of 353 fishermen paid a dollar a day to fish these streams. In 1941, the number jumped to 654 or an increase of 85% in one year!

Like the proverbial man with the improved mouse trap, we are suddenly faced with the problem of satisfying a horde of new customers. How much will the demand increase? When will the peak be reached? What can be done to provide the amount and class of sport demanded by the public?

These questions poise themselves within the brief period of two years. How many additional problems will develop as the sport

increases in popularity? While no one can definitely say, one thing is certain and that is the fact that some thinking and planning needs to be done now. The loss of the CCC labor adds materially to the problem.

We have all seen the rapid results of education in forest fire control. While we were building lookout towers and telephone lines and while crews were being trained to use new tools in fighting fires, we were taking advantage of opportunities to prevent fires. The public was and is being educated to the point where only a small minority now represents a problem in many sections. Many of the principles used in fire control can be applied to fish and game management. While it is true that less money can be expended with justification, the fact remains that less people are directly involved and, above all, definite results can be obtained in a shorter time.

Enforcement of fish and game laws is an almost exact parallel with fire law enforcement. The mistakes of the past for the one can serve as guides in the future for the other.

Our forest plantations can also give us excellent hints when fish and game restocking are undertaken. We have all seen costly mistakes where large areas were planted to species poorly adapted to the site. These mistakes should make us more cautious against gambling with fish species in streams where the results cannot be accurately foretold. Some of our improvements have taught us costly lessons which can be applied to advantage when we inaugurate a wildlife improvement program.

As foresters, we should have some background which can be helpful in developing our fish and game resources. Granted that all the past failures and successes will receive full recognition, we are still faced with the problem of maximum production with a minimum of expense. Without the cooperation of the public, even an ideal setup is ineffective. Public support can be gained only through educational methods of the right sort.

All fishermen have some sense of sportsmanship. Appealing to this sense seems to be the most effective avenue of approach in putting on an educational campaign.

Barbless hooks are little known in the Southern Appalachians. Disregarding arguments pro and con that they do not materially reduce mortality in small fish, there is still the fact that it is more difficult to land fish with them than with the regular barbed type. Their use, therefore, will not only require more skill, but will serve as a constant reminder to the fishermen that he is a sportsman. Good sportsmanship can do much toward keeping our streams productive at a time when all possible help is needed.

The average catch for the past two years cannot be maintained on the Santeetlah area without a heavy stocking program such as the one in effect while CCC labor was available. If barbless hooks tend to

reduce not only the average catch but also the number of fishermen, we will have done much toward maintaining the present degree of stocking. After the present emergency, plans can be revised to fit better conditions.

- - Wm. L. Nothstein
Nantahala

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LIBRARY LINES

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE: A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE ANALYST, by Comstock Glaser. Published by American council on public affairs, Washington, D. C. (c1941) 207 p., charts. \$2.50. Bibliography, p. 202-204.

The Forest Service is used as illustration in several cases, and especially in Chap. 10, Administrative control - a pattern of control.

AS I SEE IT: OBSERVATIONS OF A CIVIL SERVANT. 50 essayettes of 150 words by W. W. Stockberger. Published by Graduate school of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 1941. 50 p. 25¢. One-page essays on subjects including Attitudes: Democratic administration: Friendship; Gossip; Morale; Sacred cows, etc., by the Department's first Director of Personnel.

MORALE IN PUBLIC FORESTRY ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES, by P. F. Graves. Published by New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, 1941. 108p., tables. (Technical Pub. 53). 30¢

A study of answers to a questionnaire which was circulated to a group of 180 workers in Regions 1-9. It is concluded that "the characteristics, qualities, and abilities of the employees' immediate superiors and the attitude of the management concerning the points which closely affect the employees are the more important controlling influences with respect to morale".

TIMBER REQUIREMENTS FOR VENEER AND PLYWOOD, by A. M. Sowder and R. W. Marquis.

A progress report of the Forest survey, Requirements phase. Published by U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1941. 49p., illus., processed. Partial contents: Statistics of the industry (production; species used; location and migration of the industry); Trends in consumption; Estimates of future consumption. The South cuts between 40 and 50 percent of total veneer produced, with the state of Florida, North Carolina, and Georgia increasing in importance.

WOMEN AS FOREST BUILDERS, by Margaret March-Mount. AMERICAN FORESTS, FEB. 1942, p. 63-65, 92, illus.

The author, alias "The Tree Lady", is in charge of Women's Organizations work in Region 9.

- - Rachel Lane
Regional Office

"FOR A FOREST ANTHOLOGY"

"If you were going to compile an anthology of poetry and prose of American forest literature, what would you include? Arnold B. Larson of the United States Forest Service, 1443 Federal Building, Los Angeles, California, is doing such a task. He would like to have suggestions from anyone as to material that should be included. It would cover forests and woodlands, their trees, trails, streams and wildlife. Only published material will be used."

- - Nature Magazine, January 1942.

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MARCH ON

Since the last issue of the DIXIE RANGER, the following men have been called into active service with the armed forces:

Frederick J. Ruff
James E. Moak
Randle J. Dedcaux
Brooke R. Davis
John F. Beal
James A. Hughes •

(Note: In the last issue of the DIXIE RANGER, the name of L. B. Anderson was inadvertently included as being on military furlough.)

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ARKANSAS PUBLICITY PICTURE

The Supervisor's office and their guests, the Company Commander of the Shiloh CCC Camp and the Navy Recruiting Personnel housed in the Forestry Building, were treated to a premier showing of the technicolor sound production "ARKANSAS - PLAYGROUND OF THE MIDWEST", by J. W. Sargent, Jr., Assistant State Forester.

The photography, by Tom Mull of the State Publicity Commission, is a masterpiece of scenic production and his direction of the action of the "players" makes an excellent model for publicity pictures. The portrayal of a young couple touring the State was very realistic. The picture is a riot of color from wild flowers to the clearness of the Ozark streams and the purple haze of the hills. The picture follows a general route beginning with the State Capitol-Hot Springs - Ouachita National Forest - Magazine Mountain - Boston Mountain Scenic Drive - White River - Ozark National Forest and Petit Jean. One kibitzer didn't see enough fish in the White River float trip which was a most colorful part of the picture, and there are lots of fish in White River.

This picture is to have a sequel covering Arkansas industry and if it is half as good as this one, Arkansas will have some very desirable and highly valuable publicity which the State has needed.

- - Silas Holms
Ozark

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Probational appointment has been effected for Mrs. Estelle W. Hawthorne as Junior Clerk-Typist in the Kisatchie Supervisor's office.

Senior Conservation Aide Albert H. Maxwell of the Texas has tendered his resignation to accept private employment.

Junior Forester Donald P. Duncan of the Mississippi has resigned to accept a position as instructor in forestry at the Kansas State College and as Kansas State Forester.

Senior Conservation Aide Henry G. Posey has been transferred from the Cherokee to Douglas, Georgia, where he is assigned as naval stores inspector on the Jacksonville Naval Stores District.

Abstractor Paul W. Painter of the Chattahoochee has tendered his resignation to accept private employment.

Transfer has been effected for Mrs. Adelaide S. Bosso from the Florida Supervisor's office to Pensacola, Florida, where she is assigned as Junior Clerk-Stenographer in the district office of the Pensacola, NSCP.

Miss Evelyn M. Potter, Junior Stenographer in the Regional Division of State and Private Forestry, has resigned to return to her home in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Albert N. Dietrick, Senior Conservation Aide on the Cherokee has tendered his resignation to accept private employment.

Transfer has been effected for Roscoe N. Strickland from the Regional Division of Engineering to the South Carolina where he is assigned as Road Foreman on the Enoree District.

Probationary appointment has been effected for Mrs. Charlotte H. Woods as Junior Clerk-Stenographer in the Regional Division of Personnel Management.

THE LOOKOUT

Associate Regional Forester Stabler and Assistant Regional Forester Evans have returned from a trip to Washington.

Mr. C. F. Evans attended the Appalachian Section, SAF, meeting held in Asheville February 13-15 and spoke on the changes in forest practices resulting from the increased demand for forest products in the war effort.

Regional Planning and Budget Officer Knoch and Fiscal Agent Marshall participated in the R-9 Supervisors' meeting in Milwaukee, Marh 9-14.

Mr. Homer P. Nichols has been transferred from the Pisgah National Forest to the Division of Fiscal Control, Regional Office.

The annual meeting of R-8 supervisors got underway on March 16 for a week of discussion of personnel policies, broad economic plans, cooperative activities with other agencies, CCC, fire organization, water power regulations, and post war planning. New subjects for 1942 are war board work and civilian defense.

Claude Bell, SEFF, is reporting March 19 to the Laboratory in Madison for an assignment of several months.

The many friends of H. J. Eberly will be interested to learn of his marriage to Miss Sara Sims of Atlanta on February 20. Mr. and Mrs. Eberly are residing in Washington. Region 8 extends to them best wishes.

Recent office visitors were:

A. L. Nelson, Washington Office
Ancil D. Holloway, Supervisor Redding and Mr. Grano from
the Chattahoochee
Mr. Quincy R. Craft of Region 3, Albuquerque
Jay Ward, Washington
District Supervisors House (Jacksonville), Nevers (Pensacola)
and Tinker (Savannah).
B. M. Lufburrow, SCS, Hinesville, Ga.
A. R. Spillers, Region 7, USFS, Philadelphia
H. F. Wise, Forester, FSA, Raleigh
George Ward, Ouachita National Forest
C. J. Telford, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.
J. E. McCaffrey, International Paper Co., Mobile, Ala.
Brooks Toler, State Forester, Montgomery, Ala.
H. G. Dasher and W. L. Moore, SCS, Tifton, Ga.
Paul Russell, Forester, FSA, Montgomery, Ala.
Mr. Frate Bull, FSA, Montgomery, Ala.
Allen W. Lucy, Washington
Henry Clepper, Society of American Foresters, Washington

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ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL FORESTS

Purchase of 101,572 acres of land for national forest purposes was approved March 5, 1942 by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The purchases involved 463 different tracts in 25 states, at a total cost of \$491,026. Of the purchases approved, 90,590 acres are to be acquired from regular appropriations under the Weeks Law at a cost of \$448,273; and 10,982 acres costing \$42,753 will be purchased under special acts of Congress authorizing the use of national forest receipt funds.

Among the largest purchases were 7,615 acres in the Ocala National Forest.

A purchase of 79 acres in the Nantahala National Forest in North Carolina brings under public administration a tract of private land within a federal-state cooperative game management unit previously established.

Two exchanges in the Cherokee National Forest will bring the United States 2,277 acres of land, and in the Pisgah National Forest, 508 acres will be brought into the national forest in exchange for land and timber. Six exchanges in the Nantahala add 642 acres to public ownership. The DeSoto National Forest in Mississippi will receive 3,099 acres in exchange for timber stumpage. Exchange of national forest timber for 6,734 acres to be added to the Kisatchie National Forest was approved. This land is included in maneuver areas now being used by the U. S. Army, and will be made available to the War Department if needed. In the Davy Crockett National Forest in Texas, an exchange was approved under which the United States will receive 99 acres of land.

The boundaries of the Cherokee Unit in Tennessee will be enlarged to include 7,795 acres located on the watersheds of the proposed Holston Dam, a TVA project. Boundaries of the Nantahala National Forest in North Carolina and the Chattahoochee Forest in Georgia will be extended to include 17,000 acres and 11,000 acres respectively, embraced in watersheds of the proposed dam and lake to be constructed by TVA near the mouth of Shooting Creek in the Hiwassee River. The Chattahoochee Unit boundaries were also revised to include approximately 60,000 acres in the watersheds of the proposed TVA dam near Chapman's Ford in the Nottely River. Parts of the lands within these boundary extensions are expected to be purchased later by TVA and the Forest Service.

The following purchases were approved for R-8.

<u>FORESTS</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Chattahoochee	210
Cherokee	192
Nantahala	79.10
Black Warrior	80.07
Uharic	121.80
Francis Marion	925.00
Osceola	137.50
Ocala	7,615.39
Apalachicola	1,886.01
DeSoto	1,806.51
Holly Springs	551.70
Delta	154.97
Kisatchie	125.73
Quachita (Oklahoma)	680.00
Quachita (Arkansas)	1,359.78
Ozark	5,237.41

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KEEP 'EM FLYING - KEEP ON BUYING - DEFENSE BONDS.

WE'RE IN IT - LET'S WIN IT! BUY DEFENSE BONDS.

ABOVE ALL, LET'S MAKE REGION 8 100 percent in the purchase of defense stamps and bonds.

FLASH: Mark Lehrbas of Timber Management has just received a cable from his brother Lt. Colonel Lloyd A. Lehrbas announcing his safe arrival in Australia to join General McArthur. Lt. Colonel Lehrbas is in charge of press relations for our American forces in Australia.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Forest Service
Atlanta, Georgia

Official Business

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